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Census Characteristics Division

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A USER'S GUIDE TO 1976 CENSUS DATA ON HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

WORKING PAPER

(Housing and Families Series)

No. 1 - HF 79 (1976 EVAL.)

\$200

Number	Title
1 - HF 79 (1976 EVAL.)	A User's Guide to 1976 Census Data on Households and Families
2 - HF 79 (1976 EVAL.)	A User's Guide to 1976 Census Data on Marital Status
3 - HF 79 (1976 EVAL.)	A User's Guide to 1976 Census Data on Age, Sex and Marital Status
4 - HF 79 (1976 EVAL.)	A User's Guide to 1976 Census Data on Religion
5 - HF 79 (1976 EVAL.)	A User's Guide to 1976 Census Data on Education
6 - HF 79 (1976 EVAL.)	A User's Guide to 1976 Census Data on Language

by

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8-2400-532

February 1979

Ottawa

PREFACE

This paper is one of the series of working papers being produced within the Characteristics Division, Census and Household Surveys Field under the auspices of the Parametric Evaluation Project. The papers are designed to provide data users with fundamental information on census definitions and concepts, historical comparability of the data, and methods used to collect and process data, in the context of the particular subject-matter addressed in the paper. In addition, some of the papers provide measures of data quality for the pertinent variables. A list of the working papers in this series appears below:

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>
1 - HF 79 (1976 EVAL.)	A User's Guide to 1976 Census Data on Households and Families
2 - HF 79 (1976 EVAL.)	A User's Guide to 1976 Census Data on Housing
1 - DSC 79 (1976 EVAL.)	A User's Guide to 1976 Census Data on Education
2 - DSC 79 (1976 EVAL.)	A User's Guide to 1976 Census Data on Age, Sex and Marital Status
3 - DSC 79 (1976 EVAL.)	A User's Guide to 1976 Census Data on Mother Tongue
4 - DSC 79 (1976 EVAL.)	A User's Guide to 1976 Census Data on Mobility Status
1 - EC 79 (1976 EVAL.)	A User's Guide to 1976 Census Data on Labour Force Activity.

Acknowledgements

The writer gratefully acknowledges the helpful suggestions for improvement of this paper received from Mr. R. Burgess, Ms. Y. Lavoie, Dr. J. Norland and Mr. G. Priest. Thanks are also due to Mrs. B. Latreille and Mr. M. Thompson for technical assistance. The author is solely responsible for any errors or omissions which appear in the paper.

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I. INTRODUCTION

In order to adequately interpret the results of a census, the data user must be fully cognizant of the concepts and definitions employed. A seemingly straightforward term like "the family" appears clear to the average person, but is replete with subtle classification problems which are important in any family data analysis. For example, how do we classify couples living in a common-law union? What is the procedure for dealing with adopted children, stepchildren and foster children -- are they included in a family? The treatment of these and other conceptual problems must be known by the data user if valid conclusions are to be drawn.⁽¹⁾

In addition to the knowledge of concepts and definitions which permits cross-sectional analysis of data, the data user must know whether conceptual equivalence has been achieved between censuses, for the purpose of comparative research. Biases and faulty acceptance or rejection of hypotheses may manifest themselves in research which does not consider the impact of conceptual or universe changes between censuses.

Thirdly, it is important to consider the methods used in the measurement of a concept. The procedures used for data collection, data coding, data capture and edit and imputation may have a vital bearing on whether a concept is preserved during the collection and processing of the data.

The objective of this paper is to provide data users with this fundamental information to facilitate proper interpretation of the 1976 household and

(1) The need for clarification of such words as family is further evidenced by the number of family terms one encounters; among them: the natural family, the economic family, the census family, the biological family, the nuclear family, the demographic family.

family data and comparisons with data from earlier censuses. Accordingly, the next three sections present information on the following topics:

Section II - Background and Definitions

Provides an exegesis of the principal household and family concepts used in the 1976 Census and the questions employed to solicit the required information on the census questionnaire.

Section III - Conceptual Changes Affecting the Comparability of Household and Family Data

Provides a review of fundamental changes in definitions and universes which affect the comparability of 1976 Census data with that of earlier censuses.

Section IV - Collection and Processing Procedures

Provides information on the method of collecting the household and family data, and procedures used to process the data.

These sections are followed by a brief summary statement as well as appendices which provide pertinent documentation.

II. BACKGROUND AND DEFINITIONS

2.1 The Concepts of Household and Dwelling

The concepts of household and dwelling (the basic units for census enumeration) are the two most fundamental definitions relevant to the analysis of household and family data. A household refers to a person or group of persons (other than foreign residents), who occupy a dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. It usually consists of a family group with or without lodgers, employees, etc. However, it may consist of two or more families sharing a dwelling, a group of unrelated persons, or one person residing alone. Household members who are temporarily absent on Census Day (i.e., temporary residents elsewhere) are considered as part of their usual household. For census purposes, every person is a member of one and only one household.⁽²⁾

Since a household consists of a person or group of persons occupying a dwelling, the definition of dwelling and its application by field personnel are central to the interpretation of household data. Data on household size or household composition, for example, will be affected by the methods used to identify dwellings. If two dwellings were to be enumerated as one, then the household size might be much greater than under actual conditions.

⁽²⁾ Note that in census publications the household figures shown refer to private households only. Thus, they do not include persons or groups of persons living in collective dwellings (dwellings of an institutional, commercial or communal nature, occupied on Census Day, by a person or group of persons (other than foreign residents)).


While the definition of dwelling is straightforward in the case of single-detached dwellings, it is more complex in some multi-dwelling structures. A private dwelling is defined as a structurally separate set of living quarters with a private entrance from outside or from a common hallway or stairway inside the building (e.g., the entrance must not be through someone else's living quarters). Thus, all of the following would be considered as a dwelling: a conventional apartment, with entrance from a common hallway or stairway; the converted basement of a bungalow, with private entrance from outside the building; or the top half of a duplex, with entrance from a common stairway. The person or persons occupying these dwellings would constitute a household.

2.2 Operationalization of Household and Dwelling Concepts

In most cases, the enumerator established what was and was not a dwelling within the enumeration area for which he/she was responsible. Prior to this, enumerators were given instructions on the definition of a dwelling. To reduce the possibility of errors, they were instructed to examine every structure from the outside for signs of a dwelling or additional dwellings within (e.g., doorbells, mailboxes, side entrances, stairs at rear, etc.), and to ask at stores, schools, churches and other non-residential structures whether there might be living quarters within, above or behind them.

A question was also added to the questionnaire to further lessen the chance of counting two dwellings as one. This question attempted to determine whether the respondent entered his/her living quarters by

passing through someone else's living quarters (see below).

- H5. Do you enter your living quarters: 
- ☐ By a separate private entrance from outside?
 - ☐ Through a common hall or passageway?
 - ☐ Through someone else's living quarters?

If the respondent indicated that the entrance was through someone else's living quarters, the enumerator returned to determine whether the respondent lived in a separate dwelling. If the respondent did not live in a separate dwelling, as indicated by both the response to the above question and the enumerator follow-up, the information collected was added to the household to which the respondent actually belonged. A field follow-up was also undertaken for households which left the above question blank.

2.3 The Census Family Concept

The census family concept is based not only on co-residence (like the household), but also on the relationship of people within a household. A census family consists of a husband and wife (with or without children who have never married, regardless of age) or a lone parent, regardless of marital status, with one or more children (who have never married, regardless of age) living in the same dwelling. According to the census family concept, persons living common-law are classified as now married on the census questionnaire.

Such persons are therefore indistinguishable from those who are legally married, and should appear as a husband-wife family in census reports. Thus, census families consist of people in husband-wife and parent-child relationships in any given household.

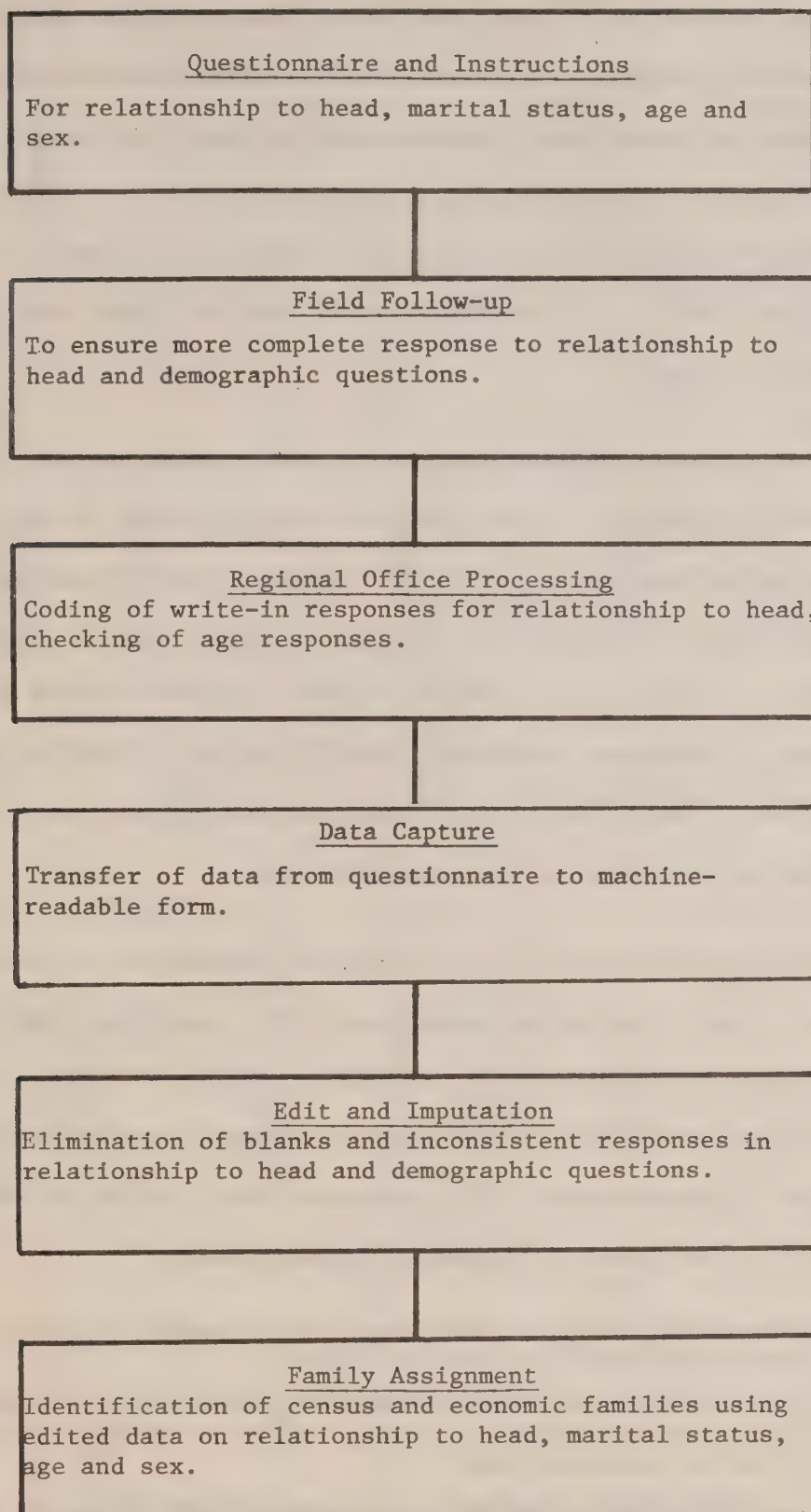
As mentioned above, a husband-wife relationship described couples who are legally married and those living common-law, but what is meant by living common-law? In fact, this term is interpreted loosely by the census to include, inter alia, those living in short-term "consensual" unions. Specifically, the census family concept covers couples reporting their relationship as boyfriend/girlfriend or as fiancé/fiancée. In reality, many such couples report their relationship as husband and wife in the first place and, consequently, the inclusion of those reporting boyfriend/girlfriend or fiancé/fiancée was deemed necessary in order to standardize their classification.

The concept of a parent-child relationship also deserves elaboration. A child must be the "natural" child, adopted child or stepchild of the parent in order to be included in the same census family as the parent. Foster children and wards should, therefore, be reported as lodgers and considered as non-family persons.

2.4 Questions and Respondent Instructions Used to Collect Family Data

The unit of enumeration employed by the census is the dwelling and household of usual residence. Thus, dwellings, households and persons are identified at data collection time. At a subsequent stage of

Diagram 1



More detail on this procedure is found in Section IV - Collection and Processing Procedures.

processing, the family and non-family persons within each household must be identified.⁽³⁾ The 1976 Census used a special computer program to delineate the census families within each household. The program considered the final responses to relationship to head, date of birth, sex and marital status, and assigned a code indicating a family or non-family status for each person in the household.⁽⁴⁾ The questions used to collect the data for each of these variables are shown in Diagram 2.

The relationship to head question is most fundamental for the identification of families. The purpose of this question is not to identify a household head, in the sense of a leader, bread-winner or dominant person within the household. Rather, the intent of the question is simply to identify an individual to whom others can state their relationship, permitting subsequent identification of families in the household. Thus, the census allows considerable latitude in the respondent selection of the household head.

The household head was to be "either the husband or the wife; the parent where there is one parent only, with unmarried children; or any member of a group sharing a dwelling equally." Since the selection of the household head may be fairly arbitrary, data users are cautioned against interpretation of the household head data in the context of a leader, bread-winner or household decision-maker.⁽⁵⁾

(3) A basic diagram showing the procedure used for processing of the variables related to family assignment appears as Diagram 1.

(4) For example, if an individual's relationship to head is "son or daughter of head" and his/her marital status is single, he/she is assigned to the same census family as the household head.

(5) For example, a study which attempts to draw conclusions about the economic well-being of households based on the economic characteristics of the household head may arrive at erroneous conclusions.

Page 2. Please start with Question 1 by listing names.

Page 2. Please start with Question 1 by listing names.

1. Print the NAMES of usual residents of this dwelling on June 1, 1976:		2. RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD		3. SEX		4. MARITAL STATUS		5. MOTHER TONGUE		6. DATE OF BIRTH					
				Fill one circle only		Fill one circle only		Fill one circle only or specify		Please print		Fill one circle only			
										MONTH AND YEAR OF BIRTH		YEAR OF BIRTH			
										MONTH OF BIRTH		DECADE (Such as the 1970's, 1980's, 1990's, etc.)			
												ACTUAL YEAR (in decade)			
<p>(a) who are present in this dwelling,</p> <p>(b) or temporarily away (such as on business, at school, in hospital, etc.).</p> <p>Include persons with no other home.</p> <p>For definitions and order of listing, see Instruction Booklet.</p>		<p>The HEAD of household is: EITHER the husband OR wife; the parent where there is one parent only, with unmarried children; or any member of a group sharing a dwelling equally.</p> <p>"Other" should include grandchild, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, in-laws such as brother-in-law or daughter-in-law, etc., employee, partner, lodger, employee's wife, lodger's son, etc.</p>		<p>Fill one circle only</p> <p>Male <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Female <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>Fill one circle only</p> <p>Single (never married) <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Now married <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Widowed <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Divorced <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Separated <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>Fill one circle only or specify</p> <p>English <input type="radio"/></p> <p>French <input type="radio"/></p> <p>German <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Italian <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Ukrainian <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Other (specify) _____</p>		<p>Fill one circle only</p> <p>Jan. to May <input type="radio"/></p> <p>June to Dec. <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>Fill one circle only</p> <p>197- <input type="radio"/></p> <p>196- <input type="radio"/></p> <p>195- <input type="radio"/></p> <p>194- <input type="radio"/></p> <p>193- <input type="radio"/></p> <p>192- <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>Fill one circle only</p> <p>0 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/></p>	
PERSON 1		<p>HEAD of household <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Son or daughter of head <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Father or mother of head <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Brother or sister of head <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Other (specify) _____</p>		<p>Male <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Female <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>Single (never married) <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Now married <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Widowed <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Divorced <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Separated <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>English <input type="radio"/></p> <p>French <input type="radio"/></p> <p>German <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Italian <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Ukrainian <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Other (specify) _____</p>		<p>Jan. to May <input type="radio"/></p> <p>June to Dec. <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>197- <input type="radio"/></p> <p>196- <input type="radio"/></p> <p>195- <input type="radio"/></p> <p>194- <input type="radio"/></p> <p>193- <input type="radio"/></p> <p>192- <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>0 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/></p>	
PERSON 2		<p>Wife or husband of head <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Son or daughter of head <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Father or mother of head <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Brother or sister of head <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Other (specify) _____</p>		<p>Male <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Female <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>Single (never married) <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Now married <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Widowed <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Divorced <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Separated <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>English <input type="radio"/></p> <p>French <input type="radio"/></p> <p>German <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Italian <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Ukrainian <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Other (specify) _____</p>		<p>Jan. to May <input type="radio"/></p> <p>June to Dec. <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>197- <input type="radio"/></p> <p>196- <input type="radio"/></p> <p>195- <input type="radio"/></p> <p>194- <input type="radio"/></p> <p>193- <input type="radio"/></p> <p>192- <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>0 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/></p>	
PERSON 3		<p>Son or daughter of head <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Father or mother of head <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Brother or sister of head <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Other (specify) _____</p>		<p>Male <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Female <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>Single (never married) <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Now married <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Widowed <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Divorced <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Separated <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>English <input type="radio"/></p> <p>French <input type="radio"/></p> <p>German <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Italian <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Ukrainian <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Other (specify) _____</p>		<p>Jan. to May <input type="radio"/></p> <p>June to Dec. <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>197- <input type="radio"/></p> <p>196- <input type="radio"/></p> <p>195- <input type="radio"/></p> <p>194- <input type="radio"/></p> <p>193- <input type="radio"/></p> <p>192- <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>0 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/></p>	
PERSON 4		<p>Son or daughter of head <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Father or mother of head <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Brother or sister of head <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Other (specify) _____</p>		<p>Male <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Female <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>Single (never married) <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Now married <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Widowed <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Divorced <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Separated <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>English <input type="radio"/></p> <p>French <input type="radio"/></p> <p>German <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Italian <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Ukrainian <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Other (specify) _____</p>		<p>Jan. to May <input type="radio"/></p> <p>June to Dec. <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>197- <input type="radio"/></p> <p>196- <input type="radio"/></p> <p>195- <input type="radio"/></p> <p>194- <input type="radio"/></p> <p>193- <input type="radio"/></p> <p>192- <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>0 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/></p>	

The relationship to head question provided for "respondent coding" of the more common relationships and a "write-in" response for less common relations. The write-in responses were later coded into machine-readable form at the Regional Census Offices (ROP Operation 5).

The instructions for relationship to head and the questions on marital status, sex and age are shown in Diagram 3. According to the Instruction Booklet, respondents were to identify "own" children, adopted children and stepchildren of the household head as "son or daughter of head," while foster children and wards of the household head were to be identified as lodgers.

In the case of persons not related to the household head, definitions in the Instruction Booklet provided direction for lodgers, partners and employees. A lodger was defined as "a person who is unrelated to the household head and who pays for accommodation (e.g., a boarder) or who is an unrelated ward, foster or guardian child." A partner was defined as "a person who is unrelated to the head of the household who has equal access to dwelling facilities and/or shares responsibility for the maintenance of the household (e.g., a room-mate)." An employee was defined as "a person who is unrelated to the head of the household who is employed by the household or the household head (e.g., maid, nurse, farm labourer)."

The spouses, sons and daughters of these unrelated persons were to be identified as such on the questionnaire. For example, a lodging family consisting of a husband, wife and child was to be shown as lodger, lodger's husband or wife, and lodger's child in order that this group could be later identified as a family.

Diagram 3

Respondent Instructions for Order of Listing Household Members, Relationship to Head and Demographic Variables, 1976 Census

Order of listing

- 1 A household consists of a person, a family, or a group of persons occupying one dwelling. It is very important that all usual members of the household (including those temporarily away on vacation, business, at school, etc., as well as those with no usual residence elsewhere) be listed. When entering names, follow the order shown below to ensure that all members of the same family group are enumerated together:
 - 1 Head of household
 - 2 Wife or husband of household head
 - 3 Unmarried children in order of age, eldest first
 - 4 Married children and their families
 - 5 Other relatives and their families
 - 6 Lodgers and their families
 - 7 Employees and their families
 - 8 Other members of the household

Relationship to head

- 2 For statistical purposes (to identify family groups), it is necessary to designate one person as household head and to state the relationship of other household persons to him or her.

In the case of persons related to the household head by blood or marriage and sharing the same dwelling:

Specify as "son or daughter" in addition to own or natural children, any adopted or stepchildren.

Specify the actual relationship of other related persons as follows: grandson, grand-daughter, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, father-in-law, mother-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, nephew, niece, uncle, aunt or other relative.

In the case of persons not related to the household head by blood or marriage and sharing the same dwelling:

Diagram 3 - Continued

Specify as "lodger" a person who is unrelated to the head of the household and who pays for accommodation (e.g., a boarder) or who is an unrelated ward, foster or guardian child.

Specify as "partner" a person who is unrelated to the head of the household who has equal access to dwelling facilities and/or shares responsibility for the maintenance of the household (e.g., a roommate).

Specify as "employee" a person who is unrelated to the head of the household who is employed by the household or the household head (e.g., maid, nurse, farm labourer).

Specify other unrelated persons as follows: lodger's husband, lodger's wife, lodger's son, lodger's daughter, employee's husband, employee's wife, employee's son, employee's daughter, partner's husband, partner's wife, partner's son, partner's daughter, inmate, inmate's husband, inmate's wife, inmate's son, inmate's daughter.

Sex

3 Because some first names, such as Leslie, can refer to either a male or female, the answer to Question 1 is not a sufficient indication of a person's sex. Please fill the circle under either "Male" or "Female."

Marital status

4 "Now married" is to be marked for each person whose husband or wife is living, unless the couple are separated or a divorce has been obtained. "Now married" should include the following:

(a) Persons temporarily living apart because one person is employed elsewhere or is in the Armed Forces.

Diagram 3 - Concluded

- (b) Persons living apart because one person is in a hospital or sanatorium.
- (c) Persons living common-law.

"Separated" is to be marked for persons (whether or not legally separated) who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

"Divorced" is to be marked for each person who has obtained a legal divorce and has not remarried.

Date of birth

6 Print the month and year of your birth in the first section. Fill the appropriate circles in the second, third and fourth sections. One circle only should be filled for each of these sections. If the actual month and year of birth is not known, give the best estimate possible.

We know from experience that some respondents have difficulty in accurately recording their date of birth by filling in the applicable circles. Therefore, you are asked to print the month and year of birth as well as fill in the circles in order that we may take corrective action if necessary.

The marital status question also plays a vital role in the identification of families, in conjunction with the relationship to head question. For example, a brother of the household head and a sister-in-law will only be identified as a husband and wife if both are married. The (now) married population was to include all husbands and wives, along with persons in the following special situations:

- (a) persons temporarily living apart because one person was employed elsewhere or was in the Armed Forces;
- (b) persons living apart because one person was in a hospital or sanatorium;
- (c) persons living common-law.

Separated was to be marked by persons (whether or not legally separated) who had been deserted or who had parted because they no longer wanted to live together, but who had not yet obtained a divorce. A divorced person was defined as someone who had obtained a legal divorce and had not yet remarried at the time of the census.

A third question used in the assignment of families, the date of birth question, asked respondents both to print and to code their date of birth, since experience has shown that respondent coding of date of birth alone results in many coding errors and poorer data quality. The printed information allows census personnel to verify the coded response. The wording refers to date of birth rather than to age, in order to

reduce the "age heaping" that has been found to occur if the question merely asks for the respondent's age. Studies have shown a preference for ages ending in zero and five when such a question is asked (Shyrock and Siegel, 1971, p. 204).

III. CONCEPTUAL CHANGES AFFECTING THE COMPARABILITY OF HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY DATA (1951-1976)

When planning the concept and devising the questions to be used in the census, the census-takers are faced with competing objectives. They wish to maintain conceptual equivalence with previous censuses, in order to allow data users to do meaningful comparative analyses, but at the same time they must keep the concepts and questions relevant to precise measurement of contemporary phenomenon. In addition, the costs of maintaining or changing particular concepts and questions must be considered in the planning stages. This section provides a summary of census household and family definitions for the period 1951-1976, highlighting areas where concepts and definitions have been changed between censuses.⁽⁶⁾

3.1 The Basic Definitions - Household, Dwelling and Census Family

During the 1951-1976 period, no changes were made which affect the concepts of household or occupied dwellings. Any changes consisted of minor revisions to wording, which attempt to clarify the concepts and remove ambiguities. While the basic definition of a census family has also remained intact, subtle changes were made in the classification of family members, which affect the comparability of data.

In the censuses from 1951-1971, grandchildren, nephews and nieces of the household head were treated in the same manner as actual sons and daughters of the household head if they were guardianship children.

⁽⁶⁾ A detailed listing of the household and family terms and their definitions for the period 1951-1976 is found in Appendix 1.

Consequently, each of these children appears as a primary family member on the 1971 Census data base. Similarly, foster children and wards were treated as own children if no pay was received for their keep. In the 1976 Census, grandchildren, nephews and nieces were categorized according to their actual relationship to head, and appear in the census tabulations as non-family persons if their parents were not present in the same household. Foster children and wards were to be enumerated as lodgers, and they too appear as non-family persons in the tabulations. The change was made in order to make the family concept closer approximate the "nuclear" family concept which is employed by many data users, and to facilitate the processing of the data. In absolute terms, this change has the most impact on the count of children in families and the count of non-family persons. However, it also has a marginal effect on the count of families and on other counts which use the family as a base.⁽⁷⁾

Another change made for the 1976 Census was the revision to the definition of household head. In earlier censuses, the household head in a husband-wife family household was always, by definition, the husband. This definition was changed to allow either the husband or the wife to report as household head (see Section 2.4). The difference in definition has no effect on the comparability of family counts, but has a moderate influence on tables showing household status. Although many relationships will remain unchanged regardless of whether the husband or wife is reported as household head (e.g., sons, daughters, grandchildren), others will change from a blood relationship to an

(7) Other counts affected are the counts of economic families, family households, non-family households, families maintaining own household - any count for categories in which the family is a fundamental part of the definition.

in-law relationship. For example, a brother of the husband would be a brother-in-law of the wife. Thus, any historical comparison of these relationships should be undertaken with caution.

3.2 The Household and Family Universe

In order to reduce costs and provide better and more comparable cross-sectional census data to users, a minor change was made to the household and family universe for the 1976 Census. Tabulations on households and families in the 1971 Census included data on both Canadian and overseas households (e.g., on Armed Forces bases, in embassies), and the people and families comprising these households. In order to make these universes more compatible with the universe of private occupied dwellings, which includes only dwellings in Canada, the overseas grouping was removed from both the household and the family universes. Consequently, the 1976 counts of households and families are slightly lower than they would be using the 1971 universe definitions.

Another enhancement made to the 1976 family universe pertains to the treatment of families in collective dwellings. The 1971 Census count of families included families in collective dwellings such as hotels, motels and lodging-houses. However, the data for these families were difficult to collect, and of dubious quality. The 1976 count reflects only those families in private occupied dwellings. Again, this results in identical universes for the household, family and dwelling

counts which facilitates cross-sectional comparisons of these data.⁽⁸⁾ A schematic representation of the 1971 and 1976 universes appears in Diagram 4.

(8) The effect of these changes on counts of households and families is not very substantial. Of 6,041,300 Canadian households in 1971, there were 6,790 overseas households. Of 5,070,682 families, 5,365 were overseas and 11,920 were in collective dwellings. See Appendix 2 for the allocation of these households and families by province in 1971.

Diagram 4

Schematic Representation of Occupied Dwelling, Household and Family
Universes, 1971 and 1976 Censuses

	Universe					
	Dwelling		Household ⁽¹⁾		Family ⁽¹⁾	
	1971	1976	1971	1976	1971	1976
Private occupied dwellings in Canada	Incl.	Incl.	Incl.	Incl.	Incl.	Incl.
Collective dwellings in Canada	Excl.	Excl.	Excl.	Excl.	Incl.	Excl.
Dwellings outside Canada	Excl.	Excl.	Incl.	Excl.	Incl.	Excl.

(1) Refers to households and families living in the dwellings which appear in the table stub.

Source: Updated and modified version of Chart 2 in "The 1971 Census Housing, Household and Family Data: Some Technical Aspects and Considerations," by S. Wargon, Ref. No. 71-Hou-6, Jan. 1, 1976.

IV. COLLECTION AND PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1976 Census employed the self-enumeration method. Households were identified by Census Representatives (CRs) in the "Visitation Record" (see Appendix 3). Each of the households was given a census questionnaire which was subsequently completed by the members of the household. A special form was given to persons who did not wish to have their characteristics recorded on the same form as other household members. In some cases (e.g., remote areas of the north), the traditional canvasser method was used for enumeration, since the costs of returning to pick up the questionnaires and the lack of mailing facilities prohibit the use of self-enumeration.⁽⁹⁾

4.1 Field Follow-up

In order to attain a more complete and consistent set of responses to the census questionnaire, a field follow-up was initiated after the questionnaires were received from respondents. Enumerators were asked to contact the household and obtain the correct person count if there were less people listed on the questionnaire than in the Visitation Record. This procedure helped to improve census coverage and data pertaining to household size.

If there was non-response for relationship to head, date of birth, marital status or sex, the enumerator was to contact respondents for this information. In the case of date of birth, the follow-

(9) In fact, the canvasser method was used for only a small fraction of Canadian households.

up was undertaken only if neither the printed nor the coded date of birth was recorded on the questionnaire.

4.2 Regional Office Processing

While the marital status and sex questions were left unaltered from the time of field collection to the time of data capture, some further processing was done on the relationship to head and date of birth questions in the Regional Census Offices across Canada.

In the case of relationship to head, all write-in responses were coded at the Regional Office.⁽¹⁰⁾ In some cases, respondents identified a relationship in the write-in area, for which a self-code was provided. These cases were simply allocated to the appropriate self-code by the Regional Office personnel. Other cases required that personnel consult the Population Code Book (see Appendix 4) in order to choose the appropriate two-digit code for a given relationship. An example of a write-in which was coded in machine-readable form at the Regional Office is shown below:

PERSON 3	
RESPONDENT Last name	
ROBERT First name	L Initial
LODGER Other (specify)	
<input type="radio"/> Son or daughter of head <input checked="" type="radio"/> Father or mother of head <input type="radio"/> Brother or sister of head	

(10) As mentioned earlier, respondents were provided with self-coding spaces for head of household, wife or husband of head, son or daughter of head, father or mother of head and brother or sister of head (see Diagram 1).

The date of birth question was checked at the Regional Office to ensure that the month of birth, decade and actual year were coded properly by the respondent, i.e., that the write-in and the coded response for these fields were the same (see below).

6. DATE OF BIRTH					
MONTH AND YEAR OF BIRTH	MONTH OF BIRTH	YEAR OF BIRTH			
		DECADE (Such as the 1970's, 1960's, 1950's, etc.)		ACTUAL YEAR (in decade)	
<i>Please print</i>	<i>Fill one circle only</i>	<i>Fill one circle only</i>		<i>Fill one circle only</i>	
<u>JAN.</u> Month	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Jan. to May	<input type="radio"/> 197 -	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> 0	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 5
		<input type="radio"/> 196 -	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input type="radio"/> 6
		<input type="radio"/> 195 -	<input type="radio"/> 191 -	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 7
		<input checked="" type="radio"/> 194 -	<input type="radio"/> 190 -	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 8
<u>1945</u> Year	<input type="radio"/> June to Dec.	<input type="radio"/> 193 -	<input type="radio"/> 189 -	<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 9
		<input type="radio"/> 192 -	<input type="radio"/> 188 -		
			<input type="radio"/> 187 -		
			<input type="radio"/> 186 -		

If the write-in and coded responses were different, a change was made to the coded response to make it compatible with the write-in. In addition, any cases which had a write-in, but no coded responses, were coded by Regional Office personnel.

4.3 Data Capture

The transfer of data from the questionnaire to a computer-readable

medium was accomplished by microfilming the documents and then by using the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC) to transfer the information onto computer tapes.

A Quality Control operation for data capture ensured that a large number of records were not created or missed during the capture process. A manual count of persons and households derived during the Regional Office processing was compared with the counts from the computer tapes. If the difference between the two exceeded 2% (per EA), an evaluation of the discrepancies was undertaken, any data capture problems were rectified, and the information was captured again.

In addition to the general check on population and household counts, there was verification of the capture of responses to relationship to head, marital status, sex and date of birth questions. If the response rate for any of these questions was below 97% (per EA), the enumeration area was considered to be under the tolerance threshold and a manual evaluation of the documents resulted.

4.4 Edit and Imputation Procedures

The edit and imputation system used in the 1976 Census served to eliminate blanks, inconsistencies and multiple responses in the records before transferring them to the retrieval data base. The methodology on which the main components of the system are based was

developed by Ivan Fellegi and Tim Holt of Statistics Canada (Fellegi and Holt 1976, pp. 17-35). The system, known as GEISHA (Generalized Edit and Imputation System Hot-deck Approach), is generally based on the principle of "minimal change." When household records are input to the system, it considers all possible errors in the records simultaneously, and if changes are necessary it corrects the error which results in the minimal amount of change to the total household.

4.4.1 Elimination of multiple response for relationship to head

One of the first functions of edit and imputation was to eliminate multiple responses in the relationship to head question, as there were a number of cases where an entry appeared in both the respondent-coded and office-coded areas on the questionnaire. The decision-making algorithm for these cases was based on a study of multiple responses in the 1974 Census Test. This study showed that the most frequently occurring multiple response was occasioned by respondents who coded a self-coded response and then added additional information showing their more precise relationship in the write-in area. For example, some individuals coded the "son or daughter of head" response, and then added additional information indicating that they were actually sons-in-law or daughters-in-law (see example below):

PERSON 4	
RESPONDENT Last name	
JOHN First name	K Initial
INLAW Other (specify)	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Son or daughter of head <input type="radio"/> Father or mother of head Brother or sister of head	

The multiple response algorithm was complicated by a data capture error which resulted in erroneous reading of some write-in responses. Write-in values were being read by the sensitive FOSDIC scanner in cases where blanks appeared on the questionnaire. An evaluation was undertaken to characterize the systematic nature of the problem and to incorporate compensatory actions into the multiple response algorithm. The rules for acceptance of either the self-code or write-in entry are shown in Appendix 5.

4.4.2 Imputation for blanks and inconsistent responses

The edit and imputation functions were employed to detect and to correct blanks and inconsistencies in the relationship to head, date of birth, sex and marital status fields for each household record.⁽¹¹⁾ Imputation of new values for these variables was done using the "hot-deck" procedure, i.e., imputing from error-free records which had already been processed through

⁽¹¹⁾ Examples of inconsistencies in these fields are shown below:

e.g. 1 Relationship to head = Head's spouse
Decade of birth = 1970's

e.g. 2 Marital status = Widowed
Decade of birth = 1970's

the system. The hot-deck generally consisted of approximately 2,000 records, all from the same geographic region of Canada (East, Ontario, Quebec or Western Region).

In cases where some information was supplied by the respondent, the mechanism for selecting a donor record sought one with similar characteristics. For example, if the marital status question was blank, but the relationship to head was "son or daughter of head," then another son or daughter was sought as a donor record. Within the constraints of this "search criteria" and the composition of the hot-deck, the selection of a donor record was done at random.⁽¹²⁾

4.5 Identification of Census Families in the 1976 Census

As mentioned earlier in this report, families are identified on the census data base by using the information on relationship to head, marital status, date of birth and sex supplied by individuals within each household. This entire procedure can be perceived as a detailed application of the census family definition.

Since a census family consists of a husband and wife (with or without never-married children) or a lone parent with one or more never-married children, the assignment procedure merely searches for husbands, wives and children based on specified rules and definitions.⁽¹³⁾

(12) Some stratification of the hot-decks was done in order to ensure that imputation subgroups were reasonably homogeneous and to avoid biasing imputation for some populations.

(13) A complete list of values for the variables used in the family assignment procedure is found in Appendix 6.

4.5.1 Primary family identification

In order to identify primary families, the family assignment program employs information on relationship to head and marital status. The household is scanned and codes are assigned to each individual indicating whether he/she is a family member or a non-family person. The example below shows the code assignment for a hypothetical household consisting of a primary family and a lodger.

	Relationship to head	Marital status	C FAM
Person 1	Head of household		1
Person 2	Head's spouse		1
Person 3	Son or daughter of head	Single	1
Person 4	Lodger		0

The edit and imputation done before family assignment assures that the household head and head's spouse are both married and of opposite sex. The procedure identifies Persons 1 and 2 as members of the primary census family (C_FAM = 1) based on their relationship to head. Since Person 3 has a marital status of single, a C_FAM code of 1 is assigned to this person as well.⁽¹⁴⁾ A primary family is thus identified whenever there is at least two of: household head, head's spouse, single son/daughter present in the household.

(14) Note that any other marital status would preclude the inclusion of this son or daughter in the primary family.

4.5.2 Secondary family identification

A secondary family is a family other than that of the household head. These are identified using information on relationship to head, marital status, sex and, in some cases, the date of birth and ordering of persons on the questionnaire. A census family code (C_FAM) of 2 to 998 is assigned to secondary families within each household. Two examples of secondary family identification are shown below:

Example 1

	Relationship to head	Marital status	Sex	C FAM
Person 1	Head of household	Widowed	F	0
Person 2	Son/daughter	Married	M	2
Person 3	Son-in-law/ daughter-in-law	Married	F	2

Example 2

	Relationship to head	Marital status	Sex	C FAM
Person 1	Head of household	Married	M	1
Person 2	Head's spouse	Married	F	1
Person 3	Lodger	Married	M	2
Person 4	Lodger's spouse	Married	F	2
Person 5	Lodger's child	Single	M	2

More examples of secondary family assignment are found in Appendix 7.

4.6 Identification of Economic Families in the 1976 Census

In addition to identifying the census families within each household, the family assignment program assigned codes for economic families.

An economic family is defined as "a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage or adoption." These families are identified using information on relationship to head only. All persons with a relationship indicating that they are related to the household head appear in the primary economic family. Others appear in secondary economic families if there is another person present to whom they are related. Some examples of economic family code assignments are shown below:

Example 1

	Relationship to head	E FAM
Person 1	Head of household	1
Person 2	Son/daughter	1

Example 2

	Relationship to Head	E FAM
Person 1	Head of household	1
Person 2	Nephew/niece	1

Example 3

	Relationship to Head	E FAM
Person 1	Head of household	0
Person 2	Lodger	2
Person 3	Lodger's child	2

V. CONCLUSION

This document has dealt with household and family concepts, and how those concepts are maintained during the processing of the census questionnaires. Some conceptual changes were made for the 1976 Census in order to provide better data quality and reduce costs and difficulties in processing. The processing system attempted to ensure that concepts were adhered to and that the data were of reasonable quality.

APPENDIX 1

Dwelling - Definition

Dwelling - 1951

A dwelling was defined as a structurally separate set of living premises, with a private entrance from outside the building, or from a common hallway or stairway inside. The entrance was not to be through anyone else's living quarters.

(1951 Census, Volume III, Housing and Families)

Dwelling - 1956

A dwelling was defined as a structurally separate set of living premises with private entrance from outside the building, or from a common hall or stairway inside. It was stipulated that the entrance must not be through anyone else's living quarters. Each single house; each apartment or suite in an apartment house, duplex, or structurally converted single house; each flat in a building containing flats; each half of a double house; and each section of a row of terrace was counted as one dwelling. Other structures such as cottages, trailers, motels or tourist camps, cabins and railway cars were counted as dwellings only if they were occupied on June 1, 1956 by persons who had no other usual place of abode.

(1956 Census, Volume I, General Characteristics, Households and Families)

APPENDIX 1 - Continued

Dwelling - 1961

A dwelling, for census purposes, is a structurally separate set of living quarters, with a private entrance from outside the building or from a common hall or stairway inside. The entrance must not be through anyone else's living quarters. Examples of a dwelling are:

- (1) each single house;
- (2) each half of a double house;
- (3) each section of a row or terrace;
- (4) each self-contained apartment, flat, or suite in an apartment block, duplex, structurally converted single house, or in a non-residential building such as a school, church, factory, etc. Such structures as summer cottages, cabins, shacks and trailers are considered as dwellings only if occupied on June 1.

(1961 Census, Bul. 2.1-13)

Dwelling - 1966

For census purposes, a dwelling is a structurally separate set of living quarters, with a private entrance either from outside the building or from a common hall or stairway inside. The various types of dwellings are: Single detached: This type is commonly called a "single house." It contains only one dwelling unit which is completely separated on all sides from any other dwelling or structure. Single attached: This category includes dwelling units separated by a common wall extending from ground to roof, as in the case of double houses, rows, or a single unit adjoining a store or other non-residential structure.

APPENDIX 1 - Continued

Apartments and flats: Include all dwellings situated above or below another dwelling or non-residential premises in the same building. Mobile: Refers to any dwelling designed for movement and actually moveable, such as trailer, railway car or boat, if occupied by persons with no other usual residence at the census date.

(1966 Census, Bul. 2-8)

Dwelling - 1971

Refers to a structurally separate set of living quarters with a private entrance from outside or from a common hallway or stairway inside the building, i.e., the entrance must not be through someone else's living quarters.

(1971 Census, Bul. 2.1-1)

Dwelling (Private) - 1976

Refer to a structurally separate set of living quarters with a private entrance from outside or from a common hallway or stairway inside the building (e.g., the entrance must not be through someone else's living quarters).

(1976 Census, Bul. 3.2)

APPENDIX 1 - Continued

Household - Definition

Household - 1951

A "household" for census purposes was defined as a person or group of related or non-related persons occupying one dwelling unit.

(1951 Census, Volume III, Housing and Families)

Household - 1956

A person or group of persons occupying one dwelling was defined as a household. (Every person is a member of some household and the number of households equals the number of occupied dwellings.) A household usually consisted of a family group with or without servants, lodgers, etc. However, it may have consisted of a group of unrelated persons sharing a dwelling or of one person living alone.

(1956 Census, Volume I, General Characteristics, Households and Families)

Household - 1961

A household consists of a person or group of persons occupying one dwelling. It usually consists of a family group, with or without lodgers, employees, etc. However, it may consist of a group of unrelated persons, of two or more families sharing a dwelling, or of one person living alone. Every person is a member of some household and the number of households equals the number of dwellings.

(1961 Census, Bul. 2.1-13)

APPENDIX 1 - Continued

Household - 1966

For census purposes, a household consists of a person or group of persons occupying one dwelling. It usually consists of a family group, with or without lodgers, employees, etc. However, it may consist of a group of unrelated persons, of two or more families sharing a dwelling, or of one person living alone. Every person is a member of some household, and the number of households equals the number of occupied dwellings.

(1966 Census, Bul. 2-4)

Household - 1971

For census purposes, a household consists of a person or group of persons occupying one dwelling. It usually consists of a family group with or without lodgers, employees, etc. However, it may consist of two or more families sharing a dwelling, of a group of unrelated persons or of one person living alone. Every person is a member of some household and there is a one-to-one relationship between households and occupied dwellings except in the case of certain special households, such as those of military and diplomatic personnel stationed overseas, from which no housing information was collected.

(1971 Census, Bul. 2.1-1)

Household - 1976

Refers to a person or group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy a dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in

APPENDIX 1 - Continued

Canada. It usually consists of a family group with or without lodgers, employees, etc. However, it may consist of two or more families sharing a dwelling, a group of unrelated persons, or one person living alone. Household members who are temporarily absent on Census Day (e.g., temporary residents elsewhere) are considered as part of their usual household. For census purposes, every person is a member of one and only one household.

(1976 Census, Bul. 3.2)

APPENDIX 1 - Continued

Census Family - Definition

Family - 1951

A family, for census purposes, consisted of a husband and wife (with or without children) or a parent with an unmarried child (or children) living together in the same dwelling.

(1951 Census, Volume III, Housing and Families)

Family - 1956

A family, as defined in the census, consisted of a husband and wife (with or without children who had never married) or a parent with one or more children never married, living together in the same dwelling. Adopted children and stepchildren had the same status as own children, and, in fact, a family, for census purposes, may have comprised a man or woman living with a guardianship child or ward under 21 years of age.

(1956 Census, Volume I, General Characteristics, Household and Families)

Family - 1961

A census family consists of a husband and wife (with or without children who have never married) or a parent, with one or more children never married, living together in the same dwelling. Adopted children and stepchildren are counted as own children, as are guardianship children under 21 years of age.

(1961 Census, Bul. 2.1-13)

APPENDIX 1 - Continued

Family - 1966

A census family consists of a husband and wife (with or without children who have never married) or a parent with one or more children never married, living together in the same dwelling. Adopted children and stepchildren are counted as own children, and, in fact, a family, for census purposes, may comprise a man or woman living with a guardianship child or ward under 21 years of age. It should be noted that the term "children" refers to children in families who have never married, who are under 25 years of age living at home at the census date.

(1966 Census, Bul. 2-4)

Family - 1971

A census family consists of a husband and wife (with or without children who have never been married, regardless of age) or a parent with one or more children never married, living in the same dwelling. A family may consist, also, of a man or woman living with a guardianship child or ward under 21 years for whom no pay was received.

(1971 Census, Bul. 2.1-1)

Census Family - 1976

Consists of a husband and a wife (with or without children who have never married, regardless of age) or a lone parent, regardless of marital status, with one or more children (who have never married, regardless of age) living

APPENDIX 1 - Continued

in the same dwelling. Persons living common-law are directed to report as now married on the census questionnaire. Such persons are therefore indistinguishable from those who are legally married and will appear as a husband-wife family in the census reports. Unless otherwise specified, all family data in family and housing reports are for census families.

(1976 Census, Bul. 3.2)

APPENDIX 1 - Continued

Economic Family - Definition

Economic Family - 1951

No reference to this term in the census documentation.

Economic Family - 1956

A group of two or more persons living together and related to each other by blood, marriage or adoption.

(1956 Census, Bul. 6009-598)

Economic Family - 1961

A group of two or more persons living together and related to each other by blood, marriage or adoption.

(1961 Census, Bul. SX-10)

Economic Family - 1966

No economic family data published.

Economic Family - 1971

An economic family consists of a group of two or more persons living together and related to each other by blood, marriage or adoption.

(1971 Census, Bul. SF-2)

APPENDIX 1 -- Continued

Economic Family -- 1976

Consists of a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage or adoption.

(1976 Census, Bul. SF-5)

APPENDIX 1 - Continued

Household Head - Definition

Household Head - 1951

For census purposes, there must be a head to each household. The person chiefly responsible for the maintenance of the household was normally considered as "head." When husband and wife or parents and unmarried children were living in the same household, the husband was reported as "head," and the parent rather than an unmarried child. When brothers and sisters comprised a household, usually the eldest was reported as "head." When a household consisted of several unrelated persons who shared housekeeping facilities, one of them was arbitrarily chosen as "head." In hotels and institutional households the officer in charge, provided he fulfilled the residence requirements - otherwise a resident member of the staff, was "head." If the household consisted entirely of guests, lodgers, patients, or inmates, one was designated arbitrarily as "head."

(1951 Census, Volume III, Housing and Families)

Household Head - 1956

For census purposes, there must be a head to each household. The person chiefly responsible for the maintenance of the household was normally considered as "head." However, for households consisting of a married couple, the husband rather than the wife was designated as "head;" and for households consisting of a parent and a child of single status, the parent rather than the child was designated as "head," regardless of age.

(1956 Census, Volume I, General Characteristics, Households and Families)

APPENDIX 1 - Continued

Household Head - 1961

For census purposes, each household must have a head. In general, the person chiefly responsible for the maintenance of the household is normally considered as "head." The household head may or may not be head of a family as well.

(1961 Census, Bul. 2.1-13)

Household Head - 1966

For census purposes, each household must have a head. In general, the person chiefly responsible for the maintenance of the household is normally considered as "head". The household head may or may not be head of a family as well.

(1966 Census, Bul. 2-5)

Household Head - 1971

For census purposes, every household must have a head. This is the husband if both husband and wife are present; the parent (regardless of age or dependency) if living with unmarried children or any member of a group sharing a dwelling equally. The household head may or may not be the family head as well. A person occupying a dwelling alone is always reported as the head.

(1971 Census, Bul. 2.1-1)

Household Head - 1976

For census purposes, every household has a head and only one person is so designated. This is either the husband or the wife; the parent where there

APPENDIX 1 - Continued

is one parent only, with one or more children (who have never married, regardless of age); or any member of a group sharing a dwelling equally. A person occupying a dwelling alone is always reported as the head. The minimum age for the head of household is 15 years.

(1976 Census Bul. 3.4)

APPENDIX 1 - Continued

Children in Families - Definition

Children in Families - 1951

For census purposes unmarried sons and daughters 24 years of age and under living with their parents were classified as children. Unmarried sons and daughters 25 years of age and over living with their parents were counted as family members but not as children. Married sons (or daughters) were not considered as members of the parents' family, whether or not they continued to live with the parents.

Stepchildren and adopted children have been given the status of children in all tables of this volume. Guardianship children or wards, under 21 years of age, have been given the same status. Many of the families with single "head" consist of guardianship children living with an unmarried relative, such as an uncle or an aunt.

(1951 Census, Volume III, Housing and Families)

Children in Families - 1956

By definition, children in families were limited to children never married and living at home. In most tables showing children in families or families classified according to the number of children, only children under 25 years of age are included. However, in Table 58 where persons are classified according to their relationship in the family, the word "children" is used in the broad sense to include all sons and daughters never married and living at home, regardless of age.

(1956 Census, Volume I, General Characteristics, Housing and Families)

APPENDIX 1 - Continued

Children in Families - 1961

Children in families, by definition, are limited to children who have never married and are living at home. In the majority of tables in this Volume, the term "children in families" refers only to those 24 years of age and under at home. It should be remembered, however, that all sons and daughters who have never married and are living at home are members of their parents' family. Thus, in Table 98, where all persons are classified according to their relationship in the family, the word "children" is used in the broad sense to include all sons and daughters of single status living at home, regardless of age.

(1961 Census, Bul. 2.1-13)

Children in Families - 1966

Children in families, by definition, are limited to children who have never married and are living at home. In other 1966 Census reports this term refers only to those children under 25 years of age. In Table 93 of this report, however, where all persons are classified according to their relationship in the family, the word "children" is used in the broad sense to include all sons and daughters never married and living at home, regardless of age.

(1966 Census, Bul. 2-14)

Children in Families - 1971

Refers to sons and daughters, under 25 years, who have never married and are living at home. Children who have ever been married, regardless of age, are

APPENDIX 1 - Concluded

not considered as members of their parents' family even though they are living in the same dwelling. Unmarried sons and daughters 25 years and over living at home on the census date are also family members, but considered as children only in a broad sense in a few tabulations (e.g., Table 85, Report 2.1-12).

(1971 Census, Bul. 2.2-3)

Children - 1976

Refers to sons and daughters (including adopted and step-children), who have never married, regardless of age, and are living in the same dwelling as their parent(s). Sons and daughters who have ever married, regardless of age, are not considered as members of their parents' family, even though they are living in the same dwelling.

(1976 Census, Bul. 4.3)

APPENDIX 2

TABLE 1. Count of Households and Families Overseas
Showing the Canadian Provinces to Which They
Were Assigned, 1971

	Households	Families
Canada	6,790	5,365
Newfoundland	30	25
Prince Edward Island	20	20
Nova Scotia	910	755
New Brunswick	465	405
Quebec	960	700
Ontario	2,670	2,170
Manitoba	355	285
Saskatchewan	275	230
Alberta	330	170
British Columbia	760	600
Yukon	5	10
Northwest Territories	10	5

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

APPENDIX 2 - Concluded

TABLE 2. Count of Families in Collective Households, for
Canada and Provinces, 1971

Canada	11,920
Newfoundland	155
Prince Edward Island	70
Nova Scotia	345
New Brunswick	300
Quebec	2,810
Ontario	2,505
Manitoba	1,100
Saskatchewan	680
Alberta	1,705
British Columbia	2,175
Yukon	40
Northwest Territories	35

APPENDIX 3

SECTION I

- 2 -

PRIVATE DWELLINGS

SINGLE HOMES, APARTMENTS,									
UNINCORPORATED PLACE OR BLOCK NUMBER (if applicable)	HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	EXACT LOCATION OF THIS DWELLING			NAME OF THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD	DATE OF FIRST VISIT TO THIS HOUSEHOLD	NUMBER OF PERMANENT (Usual) RESIDENTS	LANGUAGE PREFERENCE OF HOUSEHOLD	
		(1) For cities, towns and villages, enter street and civic number. (Give apt. no. if any.) (2) For other areas, give: (a) Lot, concession and rural route number in Quebec and Ontario. (b) Sec., twp., range and meridian in the Prairies. (c) Parish, twp., etc., in other provinces.			Print surname, given name and initials of Head of household.			Eng.	Fr.
1	2	3			4	5	6	7 (v)	
		Civic No.	Street	Apt. No.		Date		Eng.	Fr.
	001								
	002								
	003								
	004								
	005								
	006								
	007								
	008								
	009								
	010								
	011								
	012								
	013								
	014								
	015								
	016								
	017								
	018								
	019								
	020								
	021								
	022								
	023								
	024								
	025								
	026								
	027								
	028								
	029								
	030								
TOTAL DWELL- INGS	Section		Township	Range	Meridian	TOTAL PERMANENT (USUAL) RESIDENTS →			
	Prairie Provinces								

APPENDIX 3 - Concluded

- OCCUPIED

SECTION I

FLATS, ETC.												REMARKS			
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	DWELLING ON ONE ACRE OR MORE		\$50 OR MORE OF AGRICULTURAL SALES IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS		AGRICULTURE QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER	MAILING STATUS			NUMBER OF TEMPORARY RESIDENTS	COMPLETED HOUSEHOLDS				COMPLETED AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS	
	8	9 (✓)	10 (✓)	11		12	13	14		15	16 (✓)	17 (✓)	18		
	Yes	No	Yes	No		RECEIVED BY MAIL	RESOLVED BY TEL. FOLLOWUP	RESOLVED BY FIELD FOLLOWUP		2A	2B	4A	6	4A	
001															
002															
003															
004															
005															
006															
007															
008															
009															
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021															
022															
023															
024															
025															
026															
027															
028															
029															
030															

TOTAL AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS →

TOTAL COMPLETED HOUSEHOLDS →

TOTAL TEMPORARY RESIDENTS →

TOTAL COMPLETED AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS →

APPENDIX 4

Question 2 - Relationship to Head of Household

Note: Before coding relationship, ensure that a self-coding circle is not provided on the questionnaire for that relationship.

They are as follows:

- head of household
- wife or husband of head
- son or daughter of head
- father or mother of head
- brother or sister of head

Relationship to head of household	Mark or code
<hr/>	
Son-in-law or daughter-in-law	00
Father-in-law or mother-in-law	01
Brother-in-law or sister-in-law	02
Grandson or grand-daughter	03
Nephew or niece	04
Other relative	10
Other relative's husband or wife	11
Other relative's son or daughter	12
Lodger	20
Lodger's husband or wife	21
Lodger's son or daughter	22
Employee	30
Employee's husband or wife	31
Employee's son or daughter	32
Partner	40
Partner's husband or wife	41
Partner's son or daughter	42
Inmate	50
Inmate's husband or wife	51
Inmate's son or daughter	52

APPENDIX 5

Rules for Acceptances of the Self-code on Write-in Value, 1976 Census

Value of self-code	Value for write-in	Then accept
Any code	Son-in-law/daughter-in-law	Self-code
Not father/mother	Father-in-law/mother-in-law	Self-code
Father/mother	Father-in-law/mother-in-law	Write-in
Not brother/sister	Brother-in-law/sister-in-law	Self-code
Brother/sister	Brother-in-law/sister-in-law	Write-in
Not son/daughter	Grandson/grand-daughter	Self-code
Son/daughter	Grandson/grand-daughter	Write-in
Any code	Nephew/niece	Self-code
Son/daughter	Other relative	Write-in
Not son/daughter	Other relative	Self-code
Any code	Other relative's spouse	Self-code
Any code	Other relative's child	Self-code
Son/daughter	Lodger	Write-in
Not son/daughter	Lodger	Self-code
Any code	Lodger's spouse	Self-code
Any code	Lodger's child	Self-code
Any code	Employee	Self-code
Any code	Employee's spouse	Self-code
Any code	Employee's child	Self-code
Any code	Partner	Self-code
Any code	Partner's spouse	Self-code
Any code	Partner's child	Self-code
Any code	Inmate	Depends on value for collective dwelling
Any code	Inmate's spouse	Self-code
Any code	Inmate's child	Self-code

APPENDIX 6

Variables and Values Used as Input to Family Assignment

Relationship to head

Head of household

Head's spouse

Son/daughter

Son-in-law/daughter-in-law

Grandson/grand-daughter

Father/mother

Brother/sister

Brother-in-law/sister-in-law

Nephew/niece

Father-in-law/mother-in-law

Other relative

Other relative's spouse

Other relative's child

Lodger

Lodger's spouse

Lodger's child

Partner

Partner's spouse

Partner's child

Employee

Employee's spouse

Employee's child

Inmate

Inmate's spouse

Inmate's child

Marital status

Single (never married)

Now married

Widowed

Divorced

Separated

Sex

Male

Female

Date of birth

Each (for six-month periods
back to 1860)

APPENDIX 7

Examples of Secondary Family Assignment

	<u>Relationship to head</u>	<u>Marital status</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>C FAM</u>
No. 1				
Person 1	Head of household	Single	M	0
Person 2	Brother/sister	Married	M	2
Person 3	Brother-in-law/sister-in-law	Married	F	2
Person 4	Nephew/niece	Single	F	2
No. 2				
Person 1	Head of household	Married	M	1
Person 2	Head's spouse	Married	F	1
Person 3	Father/mother	Married	M	2
Person 4	Father/mother	Married	F	2
No. 3				
Person 1	Head of household	Single	F	0
Person 2	Other relative	Divorced	F	2
Person 3	Other relative's child	Single	M	2
No. 4				
Person 1	Head of household	Divorced	M	0
Person 2	Father/mother	Widowed	M	2
Person 3	Brother/sister	Single	M	2
Person 4	Brother/sister	Single	F	2

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